

The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

In Justice to Mellett

Jesse H. Mellett is mayor of Anderson. He is also a sick man. He has been ill for months, desperately ill.
During the past week the federal court had on trial public officials of that city. Witnesses testified to various violations of the prohibition law.
There was an effort to link the name of the mayor with these violations. It is true that he has been indicted, but he has never been arrested—he is too ill for federal officers to take a chance of bringing criticism of having caused his end by such an act.
In his vigorous days, he never received blows tamely. He had the peculiarity of being able to defend himself.
It must be remembered that he is, in the eyes of the law, innocent. It may be well for the public to remember this and to remember that he is physically in no position to defend himself now from the stories of those who may find satisfaction in telling them.
One fact off the record should be remembered when Mayor Mellett is charged with conspiring to violate the liquor laws.
One year ago he telegraphed to the prohibition department that there was open and notorious violation of that law upon the public streets of Anderson and that he was unable to enforce the law. He offered his police department to the prohibition agents. The telegram was never answered. There was no effort made to investigate.
At the scene of these violations were many high state and federal officials who saw these things. There were no arrests.
It may be well to defer judgment on Mellett until he recovers sufficiently to speak for himself.

Death and Taxes

The next two weeks will see the most powerful pressure in all this nation's history directed against a tax bill.
With Burgoon King about the only business in the country that is running at a profit—except bootlegging—many of the industries at which the bill especially is directed are girding their loins for the greatest battle of all—the battle for self-preservation.
The opening salvo comes from the movie industry. In a statement by Senator Samuel Shortridge it is declared that 5,000 theaters will be closed if admissions above 10 cents are taxed; that this means hundreds of thousands added to the unemployed; and that all other related industries dependent upon this basic industry will be affected correspondingly.
This is but one of the many protests that will be pressed before the bill finally becomes law.
While many of the protests are subject to the discount that is applied to any contention from special interests protesting to their government, nevertheless, it is certain that no industry today is in a happy position to stand more taxes.
And equally certain it is that when any industry is taxed to death, it thereby ceases to pay taxes. Therefore, insofar as the tax program spells ruination of any industry, just that far the bill will fail to yield what the estimates show.
During the coming fortnight, the fight against this bill will include some industries to which the bill may mean life or death. The pressure already is being felt in house, senate, and White House. It is being promoted in some cases with the zeal of a drowning man.
Our outlet of relief is open. It is an immediate tax on beer, through amendment of the Volstead act. From a third to a half of the burden could be removed by such tax.
Therefore, those who now congregate in Washington for the struggle are turning to the beer tax as the way out. Whereas once these industrialists looked upon prohibition as more or less an academic political issue, they now are viewing it as one which holds the power of their economic survival.
Up to the last few days it has been regarded as political gospel that, while prohibition is doomed ultimately, the beer tax can not be passed this session.
But with the pressure of tax protest mounting, and the beer tax as the only avenue of relief, many of those who accepted the gospel are becoming skeptical.
An "eventually-why-not-now" feeling is in the air, and a straw in the breeze was the house petition on Saturday to vote on the O'Connor-Hull beer tax bill on May 23.
Because the pressure generated by the tax bill is so great, and the only way to relief is so clear, the thing that couldn't happen may happen.
Before this congress adjourns, beer may be legalized, and its tax applied to prevent the increase of economic misery which otherwise will occur.

A Door to Better Times

Until the channels of international trade are cleared, we can not achieve American prosperity. That this fact is being recognized by such widely separated groups as labor organizations and congressional committees is one of the most significant and encouraging recent developments.
When the railway brotherhoods appeal to the President of the United States for a restoration of foreign trade as a bread and butter proposition, and as the only alternative to a large scale government dole to the 8,000,000 unemployed and their families, it is time for politicians of both parties to take notice.
Not content with generalities, the railroad workers proposed a 25-year moratorium on war debts and reparations, and debt cancellation in proportion to a debtor's imports from the United States.
In most cases this would amount to a cancellation within the moratorium period. Tariffs were dealt with as a barrier to trade revival, though somewhat less frankly than debts.
Appointment of an "international trade and war debt commission," consisting of representatives of business and labor, was suggested to negotiate with foreign governments.
Following the brotherhoods' emphasis on foreign trade as a way out of the depression, and a similar statement by Representative Henry L. Rainey, Democratic floor leader in the house, a house committee urged the President to call an international monetary conference to restore commodity prices and world markets.
Avoiding the curse of bimetalism, the committee linked with the restoration of silver prices the maintenance of the gold standard, where possible.
It is not necessary to favor the brotherhoods' particular brand of debt cancellation or to expect miracles from a world monetary conference, to appreciate the significance of these movements. They mean that Americans are getting over the costly myth that this nation can live in economic isolation.
They mean that we are beginning to understand that American prosperity is dependent on world prosperity.
This development, coming on top of a bipartisan

pledge to balance the federal budget and to provide unemployment relief, is decidedly hopeful.

Larrabee and Beer

The independent citizen will applaud the prompt change of position by Representative Larrabee on the question of beer.
Two weeks ago he was endorsed by the Anti-Saloon League because of his stand against any change in the prohibition law. The Times, for that reason alone, suggested that the new Eleventh district would nominate some one who had a different view.
Congressman Larrabee was renominated by a slight margin in a field of four, but with the votes of only 35 per cent of the Democratic electors in his district.
The house of representatives is chosen to respond quickly to public sentiment. That is the reason for the short term.
When the primary vote proved beyond doubt that the voters of his district, or at least the voters of the Democratic party to which he belongs, want to change from Volsteadism, Representative Larrabee became representative of that opinion.
If every congressman in congress voted the will of his constituents on every question, the government would be the ideal of those who believe in a representative, rather than a direct, form of self government.
It required courage, not cowardice, to cast this vote.
Indiana can be glad that one more member of congress is no longer in pawn to the professional drys who have ruled so long and so ruthlessly.

Civil Liberty in Porto Rico

Porto Rico presents another problem of serious nature. Leaders of the liberal party, formerly the dominant unionist party, are in Washington protesting that a coalition of two other major parties, under court decisions and an out-dated law, has brought about vital disfranchisement of their members.
This, the liberals assert, is accomplished by allowing only the Socialists and Republicans to have representation and protection at the current registrations, and later this year, it is feared, at the elections. It is interesting to note that women of Porto Rico are registering and voting for the first time this year.
Fearing that, under present conditions, liberal voters are not being registered, and that their votes will not be counted, the liberals seek amendment of the island's organic act by congress to provide for representation on the registration and election boards, the island legislature having failed to pass such law as asked by the liberals.
Governor Beverly is in this country, conferring with government officials on the problem, which already has caused riots on that peaceful island.
The right of free and fair election is the most important part of decent government, Spanish or American. Congress and the war department, which administers Porto Rican affairs, should investigate, to determine whether an amendment is needed to insure this most important of civil liberties.
It seems to us to make no difference what the liberals stand for, as long as they qualify as a party under the law.

Schwab intimated that he was almost broke in a speech the other day. We hope he isn't in such a bad way that the government has to give him another \$1-a-year job.
War debts may be a live topic in the United States, but France and England forgot all about them when they made up their new budgets.
That Syracuse mayor who lived on 9 cents a day still hasn't explained what to do if you haven't the 9 cents.
F. Scott McBride says he favors a dry test, and then he adds a lot of ifs. What he really means is that he favors a dry test if the result doesn't count.
It took Maryland 200 years to make it lawful for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. Now the drys will say that gives an idea as to how long it will take the wets to change the Constitution.
It's hard to determine whether congress is really serious in its economy fight, or whether it's just shadow boxing.

A mid-western lawyer sang a song for a jury, which promptly found his client guilty. But they let the lawyer go free.

Mexican bandits are demanding only \$1,000 ransom for an American kidnapped by them. But Mexico always was a backward country!

That Paris item saying that bathing suits will be smaller this year settled one question. Bathing suits will be worn for at least another season.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

WOMEN would have easier lives if they could decide to live more simply. Half the nervous breakdowns among housewives are occasioned by the energy and worry wasted upon unimportant concerns.
Take, for instance, the matter of foods. We fuss and fret with new recipes and make up strange and impossible combinations. We take a particular delight in springing an unheard-of salad on the family. We work like beavers trying out new color schemes for the table and serve our meals with the greatest possible labor, to feel up to date.
Yet in practically every home, the husband and children prefer plain, ordinary dishes and hate formality at table.
This is true of nearly every phase of domestic life. Men like the furniture to remain in the same place from one year's end to the other, yet women forever are moving it about.
CHILDREN enjoy solid, unadorned things among which they may play and rugs on which they may scuffle. And we mothers buy rare expensive items and thus spend our days in anguish, lest they be scratched. We keep the family miserable with our taboos.
For while men and children want comfort above everything, we long to be stylish and to keep up with the Joneses. Good food, simple table service, solid furniture is not enough. We must keep abreast of the fashions and in doing so miss most of the real fun of living.
I feel sure that most homes would be happier and possess a more wholesome atmosphere for children if the mother could get back to the simplicity and common sense which seems to be a natural heritage of men.
Too many of us run our homes for the edification and envy of the neighbors, instead of the comfort and pleasure of husbands and children.

M. E. Tracy

Says:

Russia Has Nothing to Fear From Japan, and China Has Less Than She Did.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The assassination of Premier Inukai is peculiarly alarming because of the precision with which it was planned, the deft stratagem which preceded it, and the cold-blooded efficiency with which it was carried out.
There are few parallels for it this side of the Middle Ages.
Many great men have been murdered during recent years, but it has been long since the executive head of a nation was shot down by men in uniform.
The thing is so strange, so obviously bound up with oriental politics and oriental tradition, as to defy understanding.

Executed by Cadets

IT commonly was supposed that Inukai headed the war party in Japan, that he stood for about all that was conservative and imperialistic.
His murder at the hands of some liberal fanatic would not have been surprising.
But here are cadets, eighteen or twenty of them, rolling up to his house in automobiles, taking possession of front and rear entrances, calling him into the hall, ignoring his expressed willingness to listen, seizing him by the shoulders, putting guns to his temple and nose, and killing him without compunction.
It is to be inferred that these fiery young officers were incensed at the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Shanghai area and the more friendly tone which Japan lately has adopted toward China and Russia.
It is to be inferred that their dropping of bombs in front of two important banks, as well as the residences of important officials, before they murdered the premier, was intended as a warning to the nation at large.
It is to be inferred that they represented that element in Japan, especially in the Japanese army, which wants war and plenty of it.
If such was their purpose, they only have wrecked it.

Must Have Leaders

JAPAN can not make war without such leaders as Inukai, without the support of her old, conservative families, without the help of her great bankers, without maintaining her credit and reputation for stability.
Young bloods in uniform can murder the greatest statesman that ever lived, but they can not fill his place. They can blow up banks, but they can not borrow money, or buy good on notes. They can demoralize people, but they can not develop an organization and a leadership which is necessary to united, forceful action.

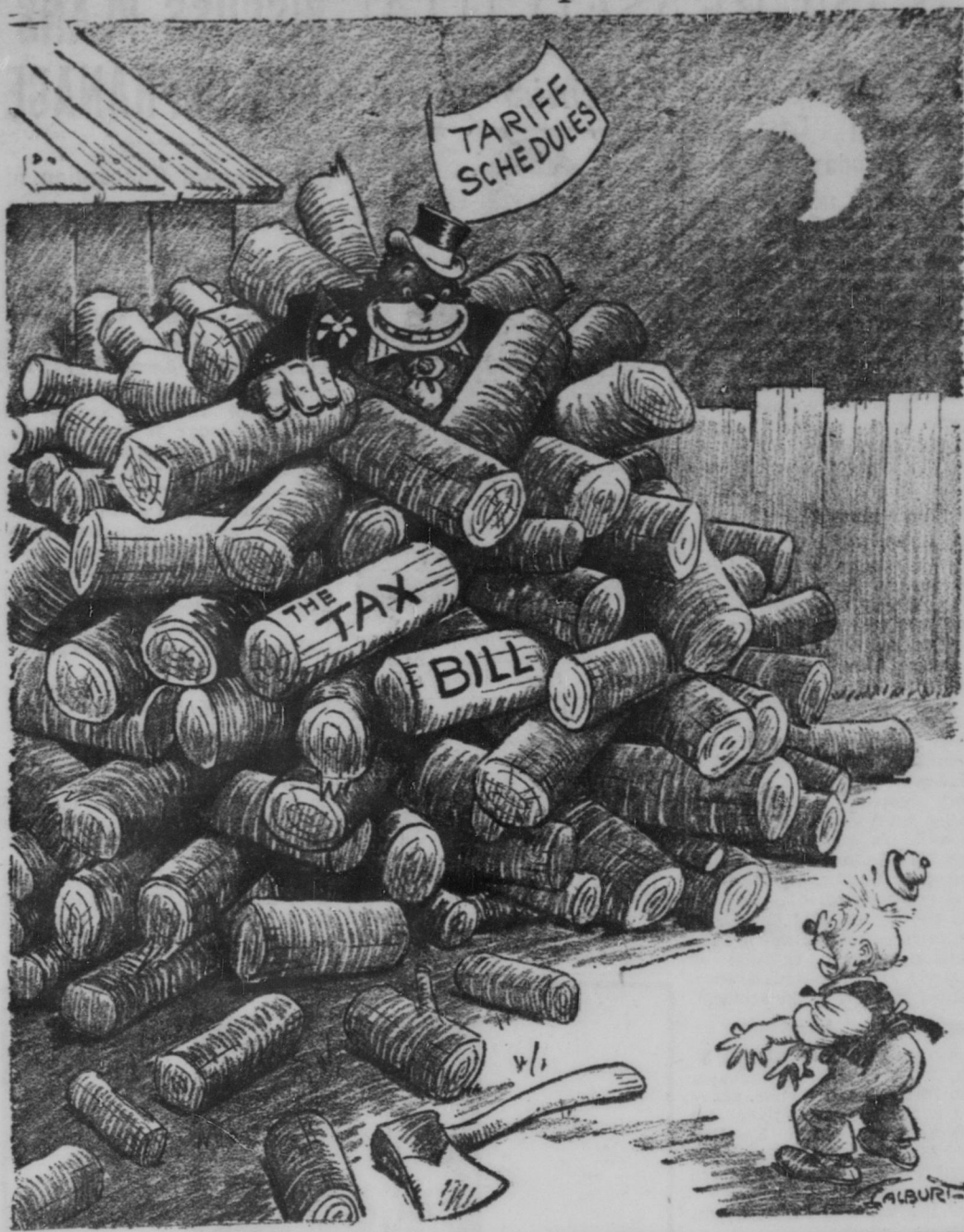
Ruined Their Country

IN killing Premier Inukai because he wasn't warlike enough, these misguided boys merely have made it impossible for Japan to wage aggressive war, have paralyzed their country by sowing the seeds of chaos.
Their act virtually removes Japan as a potential factor of international strife, though it may have brought her to the threshold of revolution.
Russia has nothing to fear now, and China has less than she did. A score of "blood and thunder" boys has destroyed more with their bullets and bombs than a generation can hope to rebuild. They have filled Japan with terror and created lack of confidence in her stability throughout the rest of the world.
They have caused the vault doors to swing shut in every great bank and treasury. They have shaken the throne on which their emperor sits, although their mad performance was staged for his glorification.
They have made thousands of malcontents and liberals, where there were only hundreds before. And all they have to show for this wanton destruction is the corpse of an old man.

Questions and Answers

What is the oldest secret society in the world?
Probably the Hung or Triad Society of China. It has the largest membership of any secret society in the world and has existed since A. D. 386. In close association with the White Lotus. Contemporary with the great mystery rites it is itself a great mystery rite more than 1,500 years old. In A. D. 386 it was founded, or perhaps reorganized by the Buddhist patriarch Eon or Hwui-Yin at Rozan, to spread the cult of Amitabha Buddha.
On what was the motion picture "Shanghai'd Love" based?
On the story "When Hell Broke Loose," by Norman Springer.
By whom was the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor designed?
Frederic Bartholdi, a French sculptor.
What is the population of Havana, Cuba?
Approximately 581,100.
From what book was the motion picture "The Son of India" taken?
"Mr. Isaacs," by F. Marion Crawford.
Can banks that are members of the federal reserve system, fail?
Membership in the system is no guarantee against failure.
In what country were winged bulls used as an emblem of fertility?
Assyrian art and archeological remains contain many such representations.
Where is the gold and silver bullion of the United States stored?
Mostly in the mints and in the assay office in New York.
What was the gross value of farm products in the United States in 1931 as compared to 1930 and 1929?
From incomplete data now available, the department of agriculture estimates that gross income from farm production in 1931 will not exceed \$7,000,000,000, compared with \$9,347,000,000 for 1930 and \$11,911,000,000 for 1929.

In the Woodpile!



Depression Increases 'Mental Cases'

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.
THE depression still is so recent—in fact, it still is present—that it is impossible to make any positive statement at this time as to its effect on the mental health of the country generally.
Paul O. Komora of the national committee for mental hygiene, recognizes the general feeling that mental and nervous disturbances are more widespread now.
He has found, indeed, that there is plenty of evidence of such disturbance among those whom the depression has hit hardest; namely, the unemployed and their families. Case histories of relief agencies

give much testimony to indicate that the victims of enforced idleness suffer seriously in their mental and emotional lives.
A questionnaire sent to 100 or more state hospitals indicates that there is no marked increase in new cases of nervous and mental diseases.
The majority of authorities in the field of mental hygiene are convinced that the time is not ripe for revealing the effects of the depression on increased hospital admissions.
However, almost all hospital superintendents agree that the depression has had a definite effect on paroles and discharges.
All state institutions are having difficulty in releasing patients well enough to go home, for the sim-

ple reason that there are no jobs to be had and the families of the patients are themselves in difficult financial circumstances.
Therefore, the burden of having the care of these people is passed back to the hospital and the number of paroles and discharges has diminished from 5 to 20 per cent.
Komora feels that the average man and his family have borne up well under the terrific economic pressure and that the available statistics are a tribute to the sanity of the American people and their capacity for adjustment.
However, new problems will begin to appear shortly, due to continued effects of bad times, and will tax to the utmost our facilities for taking care of mental disease.

IT SEEMS TO ME BY HEYWOOD BROWN

THE fight against national prohibition is over. At any rate, the struggle has had its Marne, its Saratoga, or Saratoga. And the wets have won.
To be sure, there is a certain amount of mopping up still to be accomplished, but the citadel has fallen. Curiously enough, this event received no more than a one-line head on an inside page. The story ran as follows:
"Jacksonville, Fla.—A Florida referendum on prohibition was suggested today by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Fourth district representative in congress. . . . If the people vote wet to a referendum, she would take this as a mandate upon her in her future voting in congress."
Two years ago this would have seemed impossible. It is surprising even now, for Mrs. Owen's change of heart represents the surrender of the most powerful dynasty in the dry array.
I do not expect even yet to hear Clarence True Wilson say "The next one is on me. What'll you have, boys?" Nor am I predicting that Mrs. Ella Boole will ride one of the brewers' big white horses in the 1932 beer parade.

but at least the fight grows a little bit more honest.
In her most recent appearance at the Kings County W. C. T. U., Mrs. Boole is reported as declaring for "lightening of the present prohibition laws to forbid possession of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes and the relaxation of the search and seizure articles of the Constitution as regards liquor cases."
In recent years it has become quite evident that the professional prohibitionists intended to stay in power by the creation of a sort of American Fascism. And to a very considerable extent they have succeeded.
Presidents, congressmen and judges have been terrified into submission. Even the supreme court has bowed the knee upon occasion. Many ancient liberties have been construed out of existence to please the Anti-Saloon League.
And whenever an agent engages in playful violence his case is hurried into a federal court, where he may be sure of an acquittal. The killing, you see, becomes "an honor slaying" on account of his official position.

The White Ribbon Salute

EVEN in some minor matters, the methods of Mussolini have been taken over to advantage. Thus

Daily Thought

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.—Revelations 21:4.
Depend on no man, on no friend, but him who can depend on himself.—Lavater.

What's in a Name?

The answer is a whole lot: History, geography, occupations, relationships, nationality. Your name—your first name, your middle name, your surname—all mean something. Our Washington Bureau has ready for you a packet of five of its interesting and informative bulletins on this subject, which will interest every individual human being. The titles are:
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SCIENCE

BY DAVID DIETZ

Meat Eaters and Vegetarians Fail to Reach Agreement on Value of Their Diets.

VEGETARIANS generate bodily heat and energy at a rate 10 per cent lower than that of meat eaters. This is shown by tests conducted on seventy vegetarians in various parts of America, in London and in Geneva, Switzerland, under direction of Professor Glen Wakeham of the University of Colorado.
His experiments also show that it takes about seven years of vegetarianism to bring about this change in the rate of generation of bodily heat.
This rate is known technically as the basal metabolism.
Professor Wakeham tells about his experiments in a report to the biological division of the American Chemical Society.
No convincing explanation of this phenomenon has been suggested, Professor Wakeham says. "The vegetarians do not seem to be less active, intelligent, or subject to disease or fatigue than the meat eaters."
Their pulse rate of breathing and temperature are not different. Apparently some rather profound change in the manner in which the cells of the body utilize their food seems to be indicated.

How It Started

THE present work started with the observation that the basal metabolic rates of several lifetime vegetarians—nurses in training in a vegetarian institution—were notably low, without any reason that could be assigned," Dr. Wakeham says.
"The girls were strong, healthy, active, of at least average intelligence, and apparently quite normal."
The only reason that could be suggested for their low metabolic rates was the fact that they had always been strictly-religiously-vegetarian.
"The mere thought of eating meat nauseated them, and they never had tasted animal food, aside from milk and eggs, in any form."
It was not easy to find a sufficient number of vegetarians of this type to prove, with reasonable degree of finality, the generality of this effect.
"Many of the 'vegetarians' working in vegetarian institutions proved, upon investigation, to be of the type who do not eat meat unless they can get it."
"Then, having found a genuine vegetarian, one may not be able to persuade him to undergo the somewhat disagreeable and time-consuming tests."
"In the course of work extending over two years, my assistants and myself were able to carry out tests" on two groups of vegetarians, one consisting of twenty lifetime vegetarians, the other of fifty people who had practiced vegetarianism from one to fifteen years.

Good or Bad?

IT will be asked at once whether, in the light of this work, vegetarianism is good or bad, Professor Wakeham continues.
"For the present, this is a matter of private interpretation."
"Convinced vegetarians argue that their lower metabolic rate, without any apparent sacrifice of health or activity, indicates a greater efficiency of the vegetarian metabolism."
"As far as the actual ease and completeness of digestion is concerned, it has been shown that vegetarians' foods offer no definite advantages over well cooked flesh foods."
"The difference lies deeper than digestion and absorption. It apparently has to do with the actual taking up of the digested and absorbed foods by the cells."
"Meat eaters commonly hold that vegetarians live a slower, more bovine life than the average person, do not react so quickly to external stimuli, and are not so alert and spry."
"It is well known that a high protein diet has a stimulating effect upon metabolism, but this is not the same thing as the effect described here. It takes many, many years for its development."
For the present, then, the actual significance of this observation is in doubt.
For thousands of years, Professor Wakeham points out, physicians and philosophers have discussed the relative merits of vegetarianism and non-vegetarianism.

People's Voice

Editor Times—The crowning proof of the need for a reformation of our jury system is the cruel murder of the Lindbergh child. When justice is not administered speedily and conviction not only is doubtful, but with the chances favoring acquittal or light punishment, and with the parole, criminals are emboldened to take the risks, with the results of a practical breakdown of the law and order department of our governments, state and national.
The experience of the ages has been the same. When justice is not executed speedily, the experience of mankind has been for thousands of years that the criminal element becomes emboldened and life and property become insecure.
The experience is crystallized and put into words by Solomon 200 B. C. in these words:
"Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."
What is the remedy? Clearly, it should be to modernize our jury. The evil the capital jury has developed, namely, the arbitrary power of monarchs no longer exists. The German republic has pointed the way.
What is its system? There are no juries, as we know them. A trial is presided over by a senior judge, one or two junior judges, and two lay judges. The lay judges are chosen nearly like our method of selecting jurors, but they serve six months or a year and are instructed as to the law and their duties before they sit in the trial of any case.
That seems to be an improvement on our system. One thing is sure, our jury system has developed a large number of abuses entirely too favorable to the criminal, so that we have the old recurring experiences of the age, "the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." Ecclesiastes, chapter 8, verse 11. JOHN KLINE, Pine Village, Ind.



ALLIED AIR VICTORY May 16

ON May 16, 1918, flushed with victory in the air the day before, the British and French went aloft in Picardy and Flanders and accounted for forty-six more German machines. The day before, fifty-five were brought down.
Italy and Austria were having it hot and heavy on the Italian front. To make up for gains by Austrians the previous day, Italian troops, aided by a withering artillery fire swept through Austrian lines at two points and entered Monte Asolone.
British planes journeyed over Saarbrücken and bombed the city, causing much property damage and tying up troops and munition trains. During the battle in the air, five German planes were shot down.